

America's Immortals

Most striking instances of gallantry for which the Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded

The only criticism that foreign military leaders had to make of the American soldiers was that they would not stop when their objective was reached. The records of the war department bear out this "criticism." They show that the American soldiers would not stop though they faced seemingly certain death from the hail of German machine gun bullets and German shrapnel. The story of these soldiers is told in the records of the men who were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous bravery on the field of battle. Below are the records of a few of these Americans who did not know when to stop.

FRANK B. STOCKTON.

Private, Co. E, 167th Infantry. Private Stockton was decorated for unusual bravery in action near Laun-drew-St. Georges, France, October 14, 1918. After working all morning in rescuing wounded soldiers, Private Stockton, a stretcher bearer, learned that a man from another company was lying wounded in a shell hole, one hundred yards in advance of the company's position. Ignoring all warnings as to the danger involved, he and another stretcher bearer crawled to the shell hole under violent machine gun fire and found that the man was so severely wounded that he could only be carried on a litter. Although the wounded soldier attempted to dislodge him from so doing, Private Stockton returned to our line, secured a litter and proceeded once more to the shell hole in direct view of the enemy and under the most intense fire from machine guns 250 yards away. He succeeded in reaching the shell hole safely, but as he was placing the wounded patient on the litter he was instantly killed. Private Stockton was a son of Rev. J. A. Stockton, New Decatur, Ala.

FREDERICK O. GASKINS, Corporal, Company I, 118th Infantry.

The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded to Corp. Gaskins in recognition of distinguished gallantry resulting in his death in action near La Lale Meneresse, France, October 16, 1918. When the advance of his company was held up by two machine gun nests, Corp. Gaskins led his squad, entirely on his own initiative, in the face of intense machine gun fire, against an enemy post on the right flank. Followed by his men, he rushed the position, taking it and killing two of the gun crew. He then rushed a second post alone, with his rifle, killing one of the crew. He was himself killed before he could reach the post. Corp. Gaskins' home was in Chesterfield, S. C.

JACKSON D. BURKE, Sergeant-Major, 1st Battalion, 28th Infantry.

Sergt.-Maj. Burke was decorated for the display of exceptional energy, bravery and loyalty to duty at Cantigny, France, May 28 to 30. At one period in the fight, it was necessary to send a message of great importance to the regimental headquarters, because of the intensity of the enemy fire. He, nevertheless, volunteered to carry the message; and, by crawling several hundred yards through machine gun fire, he successfully executed his mission. Sergt. Maj. Burke's home is at Maloneton, Ky.

ARTHUR J. FORREST, Sergeant, Co. D, 354th Infantry.

Sergeant Forrest received the Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous gallantry in action with the enemy near Remonville, France, November 1918. While the progress of his company was held up by a rain of fire from six enemy machine guns, Sergeant Forrest alone went forward, working his way to within fifty yards of the nest before being discovered. Charging the nest, he drove out the entire company in disorder, killing one with his rifle. His home is in Hannibal, Mo.

KELAND BROWN, Corporal, Company B, 61st Infantry.

Corporal Brown, whose home is at Iowa Falls, Ia., was decorated for unusual bravery in action on the Cote St. Germaine, France, November 5, 1918. He attacked a machine gun nest single-handed and in the face of heavy fire reduced the nest, capturing one prisoner. Later in the same day he patrolled alone under heavy fire in advance of his company and attacked another machine gun position, capturing the gun and four prisoners.

THOMAS D. AMORY, Second Lieutenant, 29th Infantry.

Lieutenant Amory (deceased) was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous gallantry in action near Verdun, France, October 2,

1918. Lieutenant Amory was detailed to lead a patrol on a hazardous and important mission of locating the main defense line of the enemy. Fighting his way under their heavy artillery and machine gun fire, and with no assistance from our batteries, he established his command two kilometers within the enemy territory. Although wounded and his small command badly cut to pieces and almost entirely surrounded, he refused to give up the ground he had taken, but by stubbornly resisting with his small detachment he finally succeeded in driving the enemy from this important position. His home was in Wilington, Del.

DAVID B. BARKELEY, Private, Co. A, 359th Infantry.

Private Barkeley (deceased) was decorated for conspicuous gallantry in action near Pouilly, France, November 9, 1918. When information was desired as to the enemy's position on the opposite side of the river Meuse, Private Barkeley, with another soldier, volunteered without hesitation and swam the river to reconnoiter the exact location. He succeeded in reaching the opposite bank, despite the evident determination of the enemy to prevent a crossing. Having obtained his information, he again entered the water for his return, but before his goal was reached, he was seized with cramps and drowned. His mother, Mrs. Antonio Barkeley, lives in San Antonio, Tex.

FRANK J. BART, Private, Co. C, 9th Infantry.

Private Bart was decorated for conspicuous gallantry in action with the enemy near Medeah farm, France, October 3, 1918. Private Bart, being on duty as a company runner, when the advance was held up by machine gun fire, voluntarily picked up an automatic rifle, ran out ahead of the line, and silenced a hostile machine gun nest, killing the German gunners. The advance then continued and, when it was again hindered shortly afterward by another machine gun nest, this courageous soldier repeated his bold exploit by putting the second machine gun out of action. His home address is Newark, N. J.

ARTHUR L. WALTERS, Sergeant, Company B, 2nd Ammunition Train.

Sergeant Walters risked his life to save others while on duty near Beaumont, France, November 9, 1918, thereby winning the Distinguished Service Cross. Sergeant Walters was in charge of a company of ammunition trucks which was halted in the town. An enemy shell struck the train and set one of the trucks on fire. Although knocked down by the explosion, Sergeant Walters quickly recovered himself and moved his convey to safety, after which he returned and, jumping to the wheel of the blazing truck, drove to a place where it no longer endangered the lives of others. He then extinguished the fire, saving both truck and ammunition.

WALDO M. HATLER, Sergeant, Co. B, 356th Infantry.

Sergeant Hatler was decorated for exceptional heroism in action near Pouilly, France, November 8, 1918. While a member of a patrol sent to reconnoiter the banks of the Meuse river, when all means of crossing the river had been destroyed, Sergeant Hatler and another soldier volunteered to swim across, though the other bank was held in force by the enemy. His companion was seized with the cramps caused by the cold water and drowned, but Sergeant Hatler continued on and, after securing the information desired, swam back again and made his report. Sergeant Hatler's home is in Neosho, Mo.

ABE L. ALLEN, Corporal, Co. B, 28th Infantry.

Corporal Allen won the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery in action near Cantigny, France, May 22, 1918. During a heavy bombardment of the front line, although severely injured by the explosion of a shell, which buried two comrades, he promptly and courageously dug them out with his hands and took them to shelter, being subjected all the time to severe fire of shell and shrapnel. Corporal Allen's home is in Leesville, La.

GAIL H. SAGER, Corporal, Co. D, 108th Infantry.

Corporal Sager was decorated for extraordinary heroism in action near Ronsoy, France, September 28, 1918. Upon being wounded in the hand, Corporal Sager bandaged the wound himself and advancing alone toward machine gun nests, which were holding up his company, was killed after proceeding only a short distance. Corporal Sager's widow lives in Buffalo, N. Y.

Was He From Kentucky?

The principal of a certain high school found a cigarette stub in the basement of the building. She began an investigation. From one room to another she went, taking the names of all the boys that had ever smoked. Finally she came to the door of one of the second-grade rooms.

"There surely isn't any use of my going in here," she said to a companion. "They are all too tiny even to think of such a thing."

But finally she went on into the room and put her question. Then up went a hand and a treble voice piped out: "Do you want the names of the boys who chew tobacco, too?"—Indianapolis News.

Germany's New Army Lacks Snap

Soldiers Slack in Discipline and Show Familiarity Toward Officers.

OLD ARMY HAS DISAPPEARED

About 70,000 Men Commanded by Hindenburg About All That Remains of Great Host—Revolution Changes German Troops.

Berlin.—Under the new republic the departments of the army and navy are no more, in name at least. The republic's name for them is defense, and they are placed under charge of Gustav Noske, much trusted by the government for his prompt action in emergencies, and much hated by the Spartacists for his relentless opposition when disorders break out.

Noske's appointment as head of the navy, as well as the army, was regarded none too seriously, by Noske himself, at least. When asked by a newspaper man what he expected to do about the naval affairs of Germany in the future, Noske laughed and replied: "Why worry about naval affairs, when we haven't any navy?"

There are still soldiers in big numbers in Germany, however, and they have been a problem. During the revolution the soldiers played an important part, and most of them developed such a liking to land duty in Berlin and the other big cities that they have refused to leave for Kiel or any of the harbors. Now the sailors are used by the guard regiments all over Germany, along with soldiers.

Big Army Disappears.

The German army is in process of reorganization. Immediately after the armistice the army almost disappeared as an organized unit, and though there were millions of men in uniform scattered all over the land, none was responsible to anyone, and officers were not safe in uniform. In localities the soldiers joined "Red guard" groups, and some served and others misused their privileges. Thus the army as it was known in the old days practically vanished, except for a few divisions under Hindenburg, camped behind the Rhine, and the troops along the Polish border.

Now the only army of the field that Germany has is in the east to guard against the Poles. It is commanded by Hindenburg and is supposed to be not more than 60,000 or 70,000 men. If it numbers that many. However, government troops are scattered over the country in every big city and in industrial centers to guard against disorders. The big problem is keeping these troops faithful and satisfied, when Spartacist propaganda and money is at large. Under Noske and the minister of war, Colonel Reinhard,

the morale and discipline of the government troops have improved tremendously until a great part of the former efficiency is restored.

Depends on Peace Terms.

Germany's army is in a transitory state. What it will become depends upon the peace terms, the Germans recognize. But there has evidently been a change in idea in the government. Early in the revolution Ebert declared himself against a conscripted army, and Noske and Reinhard were appointed to organize volunteer forces, serving for short periods, to defend the new government. As a matter of fact the troops used for interior defense are all volunteers, mostly young men, serving for three or six months at good pay.

The policy of the new republic will be against conscription in theory, declares President Ebert, but there is not

much hope of putting the theory into effect, for it is pointed out that Germany will not abolish conscription unless the neighboring nations do. Since the Germans do not expect their neighbors to depend on volunteers, plans are being worked out for a new conscription army, serving shorter periods and modeled more after the Swiss than the old Prussian army. The militia idea is popular, but is considered idealistic.

The German army of interior defense, which probably numbers around a hundred thousand men, or possibly a few thousand more, is an expensive proposition. Volunteers have to be paid well to keep them from being won over by the Spartacists, who offer more money. Food and equipment is good.

The new army has a rather slack discipline, and none of the old Prussian snap is seen when officers appear. Familiarity and almost insolence are seen on every hand. The German trooper has changed a lot with the revolution, and if appearances are at all indicative, the government forces in Germany today are not to be feared outside Germany.

2,000 Murdered by the Bolsheviki

U. S. Red Cross Agents Tell of Reds' Atrocities in Siberia.

DIG OWN PITS; BURIED ALIVE

Murders Were Without Provocation and the Victims Were Largely of Thrifty or Intelligent Classes or Servants of Church.

Omak.—Indisputable evidence of the massacre by the bolsheviki of more than 2,000 civilians in and near the town of Omsk has been obtained by Messrs. Simmons and Emerson and Dr. Rudolph Tessler of the American Red Cross, who have just returned from Perm, Omsk and other recaptured Russian territory. Approximately 500 persons were killed at Omsk and 1,500 in the surrounding districts.

Omsk, which had a population of 10,000, was so divided of males by the bolsheviki that General Casagrande, upon the occupation of the town, was obliged to telegraph to Ekaterinburg for men to administer civil affairs.

Dogs Dig Up Bodies.

In addition to securing verbal and documentary evidence the American Red Cross officials witnessed the exhuming of scores of victims from trenches, where they were buried sometimes several deep in graves revealed by the digging of dogs.

The murders were without provocation, and the victims were largely of the thrifty and intelligent classes of

servants of the church, which latter it was the announced intention of the bolsheviki to exterminate.

The evidence discloses almost unthinkable atrocities. A blacksmith, by economies, had attained a shop. He was required to pay 5,000 rubles; because he could not, he was shot. A woman was shot because he lived in a brick house. All attorneys and jurists were killed, and doctors, whose services were not required for the moment, were disposed of in a similar manner.

A woman whose husband and two sons had been seized applied to the commissar for information as to their fate. She was told they had been taken to Perm. After repeating her visit several times she was informed that if she bothered the commissar again she would be shot, as they had been.

The body of a woman was exhumed and identified in the presence of the Americans as the wife of a general through jewels sewed in the lining of her clothing, of which relatives were aware. Another woman was compelled to fetch a lamp and gave upon her murdered sons for the amusement of the slayers.

A wife required to pay 1,000 rubles for the release of her husband, borrowed 500 and paid it over; later she returned with the remainder, and then was informed that her husband had been shot. There were scores of similar cases. All were killed without any form of trial.

The soviet called a meeting and prepared lists of those to die. The houses proscribed were visited by squads, the doors were smashed in, and the victims dragged to the edge of the town and forced to dig their own graves. Those who resisted were shot in the streets.

A survivor testified that he had seen men thrown into a pit and buried alive. This testimony has been confirmed by bodies exhumed, the clenched hands of which were clinging to the mud at the bottom of the pit.

The only spark of humanity discoverable was that in confiscating the belongings of the residents. In some instances where there was a family of small children, the family was permitted to retain one cow out of several. Occasionally a peasant was allowed to keep his worst horse.

The bolshevik attitude toward the church was uncompromising. Priests were hunted unmercifully. The evidence showed that men were slain whose only offense was that they worked as sextons or caretakers of churches.

Milk Can Causes Death.

Lawton, Okla.—W. S. Mantooth, twenty-two, a well-known young farmer near here, was instantly killed when a milk can several boys were using as a boiler exploded. Some boys were using the milk can as the boiler of an improvised engine, and Mr. Mantooth stopped to warn them that they had too much steam up. Just then the boiler let go. The big can, weighing thirty pounds, hit him between the eyes.

WOMEN FACTORY WORKERS OF GERMANY



Group of women who are employed in the factories of Bitburg, Germany. Some of them are wearing wooden shoes, leather being very scarce in Germany.

Aliens Quit Country

New York.—Enriched by war work, aliens are leaving this country at the rate of more than 1,000 a day. It was learned here from custom officials, who expressed fear that, with the possibility that congress may limit immigration for the next four years, the United States will face a serious labor shortage. Instead of a condition of unemployment.

Since the signing of the armistice, it was said, Italians, Greeks, Spaniards and Portuguese have been pouring out of the United States through this port. Since November 76,221 passports have been used at the custom house, and since December, 33,000 aliens have sailed. Every ship clearing for Mediterranean ports has sailed with a full steerage, so that rates have jumped from \$40 to \$50.

Custom officials estimate that an enormous sum has been taken out of the country since the exodus began. Each alien, it is said, carries with him from \$1,000 to \$7,000 to enable him to live in his native land in greater ease than he ever enjoyed before. Since April 2, when all outgoing passengers were forced to pay their income taxes before leaving, more than \$68,000 has been collected.

CUPID BUSY DURING WAR

Six Thousand French Women Were Wedded and Won by Yanks in One Year.

Paris, France.—That Cupid was nearly as busy as Mars with the members of the American expeditionary force and that romance blossomed in France in spite of war's alarms is

Less Than 4,000 Yanks Lost Arms or Legs.

Washington, D. C.—Nearly 4,000 officers and enlisted men in the American expeditionary forces lost arms or legs in the war with Germany, according to statistics furnished by the bureau of war risk insurance, which is now interested in bringing about changes in the law fixing compensation for maimed soldiers, sailors, and marines.

shown by the fact that more than 4,000 French women have been wooed and won by American soldiers within one year. The majority of the French girls who have become Americans through marrying American officers and men are stenographers, salesgirls, teachers and a sprinkling of peasant girls and those of the middle class or bourgeoisie. The romances are in most cases very similar.

WAS IN MISERY

Mrs. Jobes Was in Serious Condition From Dropsy. Doan's Made Her Well.

"I don't think many have gone through such misery as I," says Mrs. C. Jobes, 130 Federal St., Burlington, N. J. "That awful pain in my back left me so that my spine was crushed. My head ached and I had reding and falling sensations when everything would turn black. Though the kidney secretions passed ten or fifteen times in an hour, only a few drops came at a time and they felt like boiling water. I soon found I had dropped as I floated all over. My face was as swollen as I could hardly see out of my eyes. My ankles and feet felt as though they would burst if I put any weight on them. My night clothes became wringing wet with sweat and I would get chills and shiver all over me like a different woman. My kidneys were regulated and all the evils went away. The aches and pains left me and after I had reached my eighth box of Doan's, I was as well as ever. My kidneys have never bothered me since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me."



MRS. JOBES

Subscribed and sworn to before me.

J. LERDON SMITH, Notary.

Get Doan's of Any Store, or a Box.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-McLEOD CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Out of Order.

The village was all agog. Florence Flatfoot was marrying William Giles. The church was crowded. Florence, looking as pale as her somewhat highly colored countenance would allow, bore up until the pain hand ring was safely on her finger, and then, overcome, burst into tears.

The villagers were touched, but not anxious. All girls cry at weddings. Then suddenly William Giles screwed up his face and broke into howls. Tears poured down his face and dripped off his whiskers.

"What's up? Hush, man!" those nearest him urged. But Giles continued to howl, and at last burst out: "Let me be! I feel worse 'an 'er about it!"—London Tit-Bits.

Kill the Flies Now and Prevent Disease.

Shuman, A DAILY FLY KILLER will do it. Kills thousands. Lasts all season. All dealers, or five cents per box paid for \$1.00. H. SHUMAN, 180 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Ad.

She Knew.

An Evansville mother and her two children were visiting her sister's home for the evening, says the Indianapolis Star. The grown niece, who was fond of the children, fed them candy. All at once she turned from the children to offer her young aunt some gum. The aunt smiled.

"No, I don't believe I care for any," she returned. Then Nola, the seven-year-old cousin, spoke up.

"Yes, just do, too, mother," she piped. "You know you always beg us children for some of ours on the way home from here every time we come."

Looked Like It.

One of our camps was near the historical ground over which General Sherman made his famous march to the sea. One day the boys in an army squad were working on several planes. One lad seemed to be having a hard time completing his task. He searched in silence and finally threw down his tools and remarked: "This must be the spot where Sherman said what war is!"—Exchange.

Great and Small Things.

We are too fond of our own will. We want to be doing what we fancy mighty things, but the great point is, to do small things, when called to do them, in a right spirit.—H. Cecil.

Her Humble Admission.

Voice Over the Phone—"Hello! Is that you, darling?" Darling—"Yes. Who is that speaking?"—London Mail.

Granted.

"What was it that Sherman said about war?" "That shell fire was hell fire."—Cartoon Magazine.

It seems queer that an intelligence office should supply secret servants.



Better than Pills For Liver, Bile, and Stomach. N. Tonight—Tomorrow Afloat.

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W. N. U., ST. LOUIS, MO. 19-1918.